In the Specification:

Please amend the last full paragraph on page 55 as follows:

When the principle of ordering the diffuser elements in some set of cluster elements is used, the number of the distinct angular partial images may be effectively reduced. This principle is illustrated in Figure 28. A group of scattering elements 551b, ..., 558.b belonging to the same frequency interval $f_{i,n}$ 551a, ..,558.b are shown. The spectral composition of different frequency intervals ~~551-558~~ 551b-558b is indicated on the diffuser array 14.

Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 55 and 56 as follows:

It is preferred that the scattering elements belonging to the same frequency interval ~~551-558~~ 551b-558b are geometrically clustered (e.g., closely located elements) on the array such that the angular information content of the radiation scattered by each cluster is more or less precisely defined. Naturally the elements being relatively distant will belong to distant clusters. The accuracy of the angle information depends on the number of scattering elements belonging to the cluster. A good spatial organization of the frequency clusters enables the association of a different averaged angle of the propagation (or equivalently an angle of incidence relative to the object's surface) with each frequency cluster.

Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 84 and 85 as follows:

In Figures 45a and 45b different theoretical transmission and polarization ratio curves are plotted for monochromatic radiation having a wavelength equal to 3mm incident on a gold grid suspended in air and whereby the metal strips with a height equal to 2 micron. The geometrical

parameters of the metal grid are the metal width 912, the ~~period 610 an~~ period 910 and the metal thickness 914. It is obvious from these curves that smallest grid pitches yield the highest desired transmission and polarization contrast ratio. High polarization contrast ratio allows very sensitive cross-polarization imaging.